tion of the intention to vote for Grant, was sufficient palliation of the crime to secure his easy discharge. Conservative men! Democrats! Whitemen! Voters of the North and the East and the West, are you prepared to cast your ballots for a man, the representative of a party, under whose banners, and by the teaching of whose high priests, such devilish, inhuman, and outrageous means are restorted to to secure a political victory?

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Radical press teems with manufactured outrages, said to be perpetrated in the South by Ku Klaxes and other organized bands of rebels. On investigation these alleged outrages turn out to be either without foundation, or to have been brought about by the audacity and violence of the carpet-baggers and their allies, the negroes. But here is a well authenticated outrage, perpetrated by Southern Radicals, which surpasses in boldness and atrocity any case yet charged against the "rebels:"

"Further particulars of the assassination of Gen Hindman are given in the Helena (Ark.) *Clarion*. He was shot with an army musket, through the window of his dwelling house, sitting by the fireside smoking. His left hand, in which he held his pipe, was torn away, and two balls passed through his neck, severing the windpipe and doing other injuries which produced copious internal bleeding. The muzzle of the musket, from the powder burn on the window blind, was not exceeding eight feet from where he was sitting, and but for the accidental position of his hand near his chin, which diverted the aim of the shot, it would almost have blown his head from his shoulders. The boldness of the perpetrator of this bloody deed is amazing. It was a clear, moonlight night A person could have been seen and recognized a hundred yards off. From whatever direction the two fiends may have approached, they retreated after the commission of the crime towards the road or street in front of the residence, where persons were apt to be passing at all hours. The tracks show two persons present, one of whom, from appearances, was a white man; but no clue has yet been found fixing suspicion upon any particular individuals. It is thought that political malice was the cause and that a hired villain struck the blow. Gen. Hindman died about eight hours, during which he conversed calmly in relation to business matters; spoke with touching beauty and affection of his wife and the four little children who have been so inhumanly bereaved He was conscious of his fate, rational to the end—which he met with sublime courage and resignation. Gen. Hindman was the great leader of the Democracy of Arkansas, and was dealing such heavy blows against Radicalism as to mark him as its most formidable opponent"

Radicals Assassinating Doubtful Members of their Own Party.

ST. LOUIS, October 24.—The *Democrat's* special from Little Rock, Arkansas, says the Hon. James Hinds, member of Congress from the Second District, was assassinated to-day, while traveling through Monroe. The Hon. Joseph R. Brooks, who was with Mr. Hinds, was wounded, but it is supposed not fatally.

The *Republican* has a special from Little Rock, Arkansas, which says:

The report of the assassination of Congressman Hinds and the wounding of Mr. Brooks is distrusted. The dispatch further says that the Radical party defeated both Hinds and Brooks out of the nomination to Congress. Both were discountenanced, and were making a canvass among the negroes against the Radical Central Committee, Rice & Co., and were capable of doing the Radical party great injury. The Radicals charge the killing on the Democrats, but the endeavor to fix it on them will prove fruitless, as the Democrats had everything to hope for from the desertion of Hinds and Brooks, which would eventually be disastrous to Radicalism. It was the interest of the Democracy to preserve their lives, and it was the interest of Rice & Co. to put them out of the way. If they were killed the Democrats would suffer, while the Radicals would gain. The death of both disposes of these dangerous malcontents, who where the most influential with the negroes, and brings the negroes completely under the control of the Radical ring.

On the 20th instant a party of fifty negroes attacked Dardanel, firing into the houses of the whites, who rallied and drove them out. A peace meeting was held by the whites the next day.

GRANT'S "PEACE."

Another Riot in New Orleans! A despatch of October 23th says: A number of clubs, both negro and Democratic, were parading the streets in various parts of the city. A number of negro clubs passed down St. Charles street in a very disorderly and noisy manner. The *Picayune* says the negro clubs abused the white Democratic clubs marching in the rear, and that the first shot was fired by a negro club, slightly wounding a white man named Richardson. At all events, a general fight began on Canal street, between Carondalet and Baronne, in which a number of shots were fired. The fight continued for three blocks, when the negroes fled. Two negroes were killed between Baronne and Dryades, on Canal street, one dangerously wounded, and a negro boy was crushed to death under foot. Another negro was killed at the corner of Canal and Basen streets, and one or two further out. A white man was shot and killed while standing quietly near a negro club room, at the corner of Camp and Thalia streets. Another white man was killed and horribly butchered with an axe, on Mempomene street, by negroes.

The disturbance began about ten o'clock, and at eleven, Canal street was crowded with excited whites, who dispersed quietly when a squadron of cavalry appeared on the scene.

This is a specimen of the "peace" the Radical leaders mean the country shall have. The "peace" that followeth "reconstruction!"

IN Charlestown, Massachusetts, a Democratic procession was, without provocation, attacked by the usual argument of the Radicals, a shower of filth and stones, from genuine black Republicans. A gang of negroes, fresh from a Grant and Colfax meeting, committed the assault, hurling stones at the heads of the men in the procession, and wounding several. One stone passed to the opposite sidewalk, and nearly killed a little girl, who was picked up bleeding and senseless. One of the negroes, by the name of Alfred Green, was arrested and put under bonds of $500 to stand trial, but he says his Republican friends will "get him out of that scrape."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

BUFFALO, October 23.—The following dispatch from President Johnson was received by Gov. Seymour this morning:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 22.—Hon. Horatio Seymour: I see it announced in the papers this morning that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person. I trust this may be so, as the present position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends that all the allies of unconstitutional government, whether secret or avowed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary and unjust usurpations, together with their wasteful profligacy and corrupt use of the people's treasure, will be signally exposed and rebuked. The masses of the people should be aroused and warned against the encroachments of despotic power now ready to enter the very gates of the citadel of liberty. I want you may speak with an inspired tongue, and that your voice may penetrate every just and patriotic heart throughout the land. Let the living principles of the violated constitution be proclaimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to our divided and oppressed nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. Horatio Seymour,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr.,

OF MISSOURI.

Election, Next Tuesday!

Freeman, Rally!

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR MEETING AT EAST BERLIN.

The friends of Seymour and Blair will hold a meeting at EAST BERLIN, Adams county, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31st. All opposed to Radical plundering, and in favor of economy and reform; all opposed to negro bureaus and negro voting, and in favor of a white man's government, are urged to attend. The important issues of the campaign will be fully and fairly presented.

Speakers from York and Adams will be present and address the meeting, Oct. 23, 1868.

MEETING AT LITTLESTOWN.

A Democratic meeting will be held at the Railroad House, LITTLESTOWN, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT. W. F. Dean and others will address it. Rally once more for Seymour, Blair, the Constitution, the Union, and White Supremacy!

MARSH CREEK CLUB.

The Democratic Club of Cumberland and Highland township will meet at Francis Bream's, on Marsh creek, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT. A general turn out is urged. Speaking may be expected.

WEST VIRGINIA!

The news from West Virginia is cheering. The Democrats have made large gains, and probably carried the State! Keep the ball rolling!

AND NOW WHAT?

The election over—the smoke of the battle cleared away—now what? Why, to work again, Democrats, to work! Marshal all your forces and beat the enemy.

They are crowing, in proud triumph, over the result of the State election. Let us turn the tables on them, and after the Presidential election have our turn of rejoicing.

They beat us by fraud, by colonization, by perjury, and by refusing votes to naturalized citizens who had as good right to vote as the officers of election who refused their ballots.

Now, let us to the election on TUESDAY NEXT—every man of us—and by polling a solid Democratic vote, help to rescue the country from the thieves and fanatics who have oppressed the people and trampled upon the constitution.

To the polls! To the polls! Marshal the whole line, and forward to victory!

WHAT WE HAVE GAINED.

We frequently come across this question in Radical papers, "Shall all that has been gained by the war be lost?" Now what has been gained that the people did not possess before the war?

Slavery for the negro has been blotted out, but double the number of white slaves have been added. This is a gain in the number of slaves.

We had thirty-four States in the Union before the war, we have twenty-seven now.

We had an army of 10,000 then, we have 60,000 now.

We had no military despotisms then, we have five now.

We have had but few soldiers' widows and orphans then, we have thousands now.

We had but a few millions of national debt then, we are weighed down by them now.

We had light taxes then, we are weighed down by them now.

The negroes of the South earned their own living then, the laboring men of the North provide for them now.

We had no *Freedmen's* Bureau then, we have one now.

We had no Jay Cookes to make millions of dollars out of the government then, we have now.

We paid seventy-five millions of dollars yearly to carry on the government then; it costs over five hundred millions of dollars now.

Are the people content with these results? Do they wish them continued? Do they want no change? If not, then they should continue the Radical party in power, for it promises no change.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL DO.—They will reduce the expenses of Government more than One Hundred Millions of dollars a year below what they have been each year for three years.

They will apply from fifty to one hundred millions a year toward the reduction of the National debt.

The Democratic party will reduce the debt; it will reduce taxes; it will reduce the prices of living.

DEMOCRATS and Conservatives of Pennsylvania, turn out next Tuesday and vote for a CHANGE!

IF reconstruction is a success, why is it supported by bayonets?

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

If ever a party had cause to be proud of their candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this country, the Democracy have now cause to be proud of theirs.

Horatio Seymour is this day the foremost statesman in the country—and no living man can be purer.

Your Radical candidate—where is he? You do not know him. A man of "no policy," his tongue dares not give utterance to the sentiments he cherishes, (if he has any,) and the American people are asked to take on trust, for the highest office under the Constitution, a man who has given no expression whatever to his opinions.

How different with Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate.

He gives to the public the innermost thoughts of his great soul, and confounds the adversaries of Democracy with a boldness of speech which no man in the Radical ranks can controvert.

He is eminently a man of the people, and being a man of the people he speaks *to* the people and *for* the people.

While Grant hides himself from the public, Seymour comes bravely forward and talks familiarly and forcibly to the masses, upon whom it rests to determine, by their ballots, the destiny of their country.

You cannot compare the men.

There is no just comparison between them.

People of the United States, make your choice next Tuesday. To make it wisely, Horatio Seymour must be chosen.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S TOUR.

Horatio Seymour addressed an immense meeting at Chicago on Saturday evening. All classes turned out, to join in the grand ovation. Extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed,

Governor Seymour arrived at Indianapolis on Monday. Along the route crowds were gathered at the stations, who greeted him with the wildest cheers. At several points he made short speeches. He spoke at Indianapolis in the evening, to an audience of thousands. Indiana is put down as certain for Seymour and Blair.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR spoke at Columbus on Tuesday evening, and at Pittsburg on Wednesday evening, to immense crowds.

ANOTHER FIZZLE.

The Radical jollification, on Friday evening, was a poor affair. The attendance from the country was little more than nothing, whilst comparatively few in town manifested any interest in it. The two or three who have offices, and hope to keep them, and probably a dozen who *haven't* offices, but hope to get them, stirred around to manufacture some enthusiasm, and thus insure a respectable turn out—but all to little purpose. The illumination was confined, *almost*, to the residences of candidates for the Post Office—and the procession was largely made up of boys.

A number of speeches followed, in front of the Club room. McPherson spread himself; threatened some, and blowed immensely. He seemed to feel that he and his fellow office-holders at Washington could do again as they pleased, without fear of check or hindrance from popular disapprobation. And in that mood, he threatened the white people of the South with still sharper calamities if they failed to bow their necks to the Radical yoke—if they refused longer to recognize the superiority of the negro and place him on top. Grant, said McPherson, was the very man to carry out Radical plans. He (Grant) would not fail to put reconstruction through to its "legitimate" end.

It struck many present that if Grant is the tool and tyrant he is expected by such men as McPherson to be, God help this country, North as well as South!

The *cool* thing of the evening was McPherson's claim to all the "virtue" for the Radical party. "Since when has *stealing* become a virtue," was the general involuntary response.

Take McPherson's speech all through—and it was intended to be *the* speech of the evening—his reputation would have suffered less if he had made it in a less intelligent community. There was general surprise that it should be so wanting in dignity and veracity.

The performance closed with a speech by McKenzie, a *Seminary student!*

"DECENCY!"...."VIRTUE!"

Every procession the Democrats have had here this campaign has been stoned by Radicals. The fact is disgraceful to that party.

But more. When the Radical procession was parading the town on Friday evening, a stone was thrown from it at a Democratic lady quietly standing under her door, in West Middle street. It fortunately did not strike her, but was meant to.

And yet Radical leaders and office-holders say their party has "all the decency!" McPherson says it has all the "virtue" too!

THE riotous conduct of the negroes in New Orleans has led to the discharge of all the negro policemen. Radical reconstruction has proven a miserable failure. Will taxpayers vote on Tuesday next to continue the inhuman scheme? A vote for the Grant electoral ticket is a vote for negro barbarity in the South, if not in the North.

A VOTE for Grant is a vote in favor of the disfranchisement of white men. It is a vote to perpetuate negro rule at the South, and extend it at the North. It is a vote in favor of the degradation of the poor man. It is a vote to make the poor poorer, and the rich richer. It is a vote in favor of the corruption and extravagance of Congress. It is a vote against the Constitution of the country. It is a vote in favor of a standing army and the Freedmen's Bureau. It is a vote in favor of the doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing.

DURING three years of Radical peace, the people have paid fifteen hundred million dollars in taxes, or an average of five hundred millions a year. Workingmen pay a large proportion of the taxes. Will they vote to increase the burden?

THE Radicals are panting for more bloodshed in the South. When these lamb-like fellows can't get up a row to suit themselves, they manufacture a bloody story and publish it in all their papers in the hope of bring the Northern heart.

GENERAL GRANT says, "Let us have peace." Then, why in the world don't he have it, since he has the army and Congress at his back?

Important Statement.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WHAT RADICALISM HAS COST!

In Eight Years, $3,500,000,000.—More than the Whole Previous Expenses of the Government.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

The following important statement, by the President of the United States, should arrest the attention of every reflecting citizen.

Read it, Republicans as well as Democrats, and then say by your votes next Tuesday, what you think of Radical profligacy and extravagance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to General Ewing:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1868.—Dear Sir: In a recent conversation upon the subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government.

In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive, bloody struggle of seven years, was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent government. In 1787 the federal constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars created during the war of the revolution.—Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit, and when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had already been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars. It was then largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations until, in 1816, it had reached the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions.

Peace again established, provision was made for the earliest practicable liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people. Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. Even after its payment a large fund remained in the treasury, which, for safe keeping, was deposited with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions of dollars, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion.

In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, so that when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the vast amount of twenty-six hundred millions. They had not yet, however, attained their highest point, for when the army and navy had been paid, the volunteer forces disbanded and the navy largely reduced, it was found in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exceeded twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to call attention to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. Although covering a period of seventy-two years, this amount seems small when compared with the expenses of the government during the recent war of four years' duration; for, from the first of July, 1861, to the thirtieth of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions of dollars.

An investigation into the disbursements since the first day of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of administering the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities—or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war.

It will be seen, from this brief review, that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars, while subsequently four years of civil war expanded it to twenty-eight hundred millions. It will also be perceived that while, prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite seventy-four millions for the year 1858, the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions—three hundred and seventy-two millions being the amount which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending the thirtieth of June next.

In making this comparison, we should remember that during the long interval between 1789 and 1861 the government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities and for the purchase of their lands, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes. Louisiana was acquired from France at a cost of $15,000,000; Florida in consideration of five millions, was ceded to us by Spain; California became a part of our possessions on payment to Mexico of fifteen millions; while for ten millions our government secured from Texas the territory of New Mexico. During these periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico—the first waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world—the other made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

The startling facts, thus concisely stated, suggest an inquiry as to the cause of the immense increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the federal government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked in the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people, having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions, have patiently tolerated taxation of the most oppressive character. Large sums of money continue to be extorted from them, and squandered in useless and extravagant appropriations. Enormous expenditures are demanded for purposes the accomplishment of which requires a large standing army, perversion of the constitution, and subjugation of States to negro domination.

With a military establishment costing in time of peace not less than one hundred millions annually, and a debt the interest upon which draws from the treasury each year nearly one hundred and fifty millions—making a total of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars—these two items of expenditure signs—retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy must soon overtake us and involve the country in its paralizing and disastrous results. If, however, a wise economy be adopted, the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue would yet remain sufficient for the administration of the government, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would in a few years relieve the people from millions of interest now annually drawn from their resources.

The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be at all times discountenanced, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital invested in the securities of the government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add to the wealth of the nation, upon which it is now so great a drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of the few and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The debtors would become the servants of the leaders—the creditors the masters of the people. It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three million of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy forty millions of people have enslaved themselves, and exchanged slaveholders for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Hence the vital issue whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land—whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax-collectors and a standing army—the one almost as numerous as the other, and making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people; or whether the constitution, with each and all of its guaranties, shall be sacredly preserved—whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labors may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the federal constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved; the union of the States restored, that our federal system may be unimpared; fraternal feeling re-established, that our national strength may be renewed; the expenditures diminished, that taxation may be lightened; and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation.

Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs and the correction of the many abuses under which the country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and that in them is our hope,

I am, very truly, your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Thomas Ewing.

RADICALISM PHOTOGRAPHED.

MR. McPherson, in his "jollification" speech, the other night, claimed for the Radical party more of "*public* and *private* virtue" than was ever possessed by any other. Let us, in the face of this high-sounding declaration, look at the "truth of history." Here is an exact photograph of the Radical party:

Calling themselves Unionists, they have consummated and maintained disunion.

Affecting economy, they have given us the costliest government on earth.

Prating of virtue, they have made it *the most corrupt.*

Clamoring for equal rights, they have proscribed more people than any monarchy in Christendom.

Invoking freedom, they establish and maintain the darkest despotism in eleven States.

Professing toleration, they proclaim the acceptance of their creed the alternative of petracism and disfranchisement.

Howling about purifying the government, they have made dishonesty and office-holding identical.

Preaching principle, they subsist by passion and prejudice.

Deploring caste, they elevate blacks above whites in one-third of the country.

Magnifying loyalty, they have trampled out every worthy principle of our system.

Claiming statesmanship, their officials are either conspirators or thieves.

Lauding independence, they are the servile slaves to a party caucus.

Pretending to invite criticism, they stifle freedom of debate in Congress by partisan rules, and drown it elsewhere in blood.

Insisting upon peace, they prolong the old war and strive to stir up a new one.

They have made anarchy and call it peace. Pretension, without sincerity, is their programme, to be carried out with tyranny. Their creed is hypocrisy, their peace is cant, their practice is theft, their end is despotism.

TURN OUT AND VOTE.

We hope that every Democrat and every conservative Republican who believes with us that a change is needed in the administration of national affairs, will turn out on Tuesday next and vote for Seymour and Blair.

Times are hard and getting harder; money is scarce and getting scarcer; taxes are high and getting higher; the government expenses are enormous and growing worse; the public debt is fearful and being augmented every month; the Radical Congress is squandering the people's money and Radical office-holders are stealing half the revenues they collect.

THE PUBLIC WELFARE DEMANDS A CHANGE!

PENNSYLVANIA *can be carried for Seymour and Blair. Democrats, to work, and get out every vote! Make one more effort for freedom and constitutional government!*

CONNECTICUT.

The Charter Election—Turning of the Tide—Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

NORWALK, Conn., October 21.—At the charter election to-day the Republicans were completely demoralized. The *Democrats* carried their ticket by 127 majority, a gain of 87 over last year's election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 21.

To the Democracy of Connecticut:

But a few days are left before the great battle for constitutional government shall be decided.

Now is the time for vigorous, united action. The Democracy everywhere in the primary elections have made immense gains. Radical fraud and bribery have done their worst; but the Democratic masses are firm and unflinching and confident. Our gallant standard-bearers, Seymour and Blair, are backed by patriotic masses that know no such word as fail.

Cowards may go to the rear. The old guard steps forward firmly to the front.

Onward, fellow-Democrats, onward, is the cry. Let every Democratic heart respond to it, and the 3d of November will be a day of glory to our cause, worthy of all who honor the names and the principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

By order of the State Central Committee.

JAMES WALLAGHER, Chairman.

THOSE who vote for Grant, vote to continue hard times and high taxes. This is certain. The Radicals will increase the expenses of the government, increase the debt, increase the taxes, and General Grant is pledged not to oppose the action of Congress, no matter what that action may be.

BOTH Pennsylvania and Indiana can be carried for Seymour and Blair by will, work, and determination. The Radicals cannot bring the same amount of force and fraud to their aid in November that they did in October.

RADICAL FRAUD.

It was by FRAUD that the Radicals obtained the majority in Pennsylvania that they brag so much about. Take the city of Philadelphia, for example. A New Yorker writing home says he knew of 200 New York roughs who voted in Philadelphia just as often as they could, and then escaped home on Wednesday morning, in time to evade arrest. The local police reports in the Philadelphia Democratic papers (for, of course, the truth about such things never sees the light in Radical journals,) are full of accounts of the arrests of Radical villians for the following offences—stealing naturalization papers, threatening and assaulting election officers, refusing to take the votes of legal voters, perjury before election boards, illegal voting, throwing out legal naturalization papers, conspiracy to prevent legally elected election officers from holding office, &c., &c.

Every villainy that the genius of iniquity could invent was practiced to cheat the people out of the expression of their will.—*Fulton Democrat.*

TAXES!—TAXES!

Q. Who taxed the hat on your head?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the shirt on your back?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the stockings on your feet?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the pantaloons you wear?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the coat on your back?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the shoes on your feet?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the pen and ink with which you write?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the paper upon which you write?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the horse you drive?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the buggy you ride in?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the watch in your pocket?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the buttons on your clothes?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the handkerchief on your neck?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed the bonnet your wife wears?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed all the clothes on her person?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed your children's clothes?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. Who taxed you for your own industry?
A. A radical Congress.
Q. What has become of all these taxes?
A. Radical official thieves pocketed the money.
Q. Is not the public debt being paid with them?
A. The public debt is increasing every day.
Q. What is the remedy for all these evils?
A. Vote against all Radicals.

VOTE for Grant if you want a standing army to crush out the liberties of the people in ten States, if you want a Freedmen's Bureau through which millions are squandered, if you want to work to maintain the lazy blacks of the South, if you want to sanction a Congress that increases the national debt in time of peace, while, at the same time, the taxes are piled up mountain high.

IF the Radicals are successful at the November election, there will be an immediate revival of the old Know-Nothing party. The persecution of men and women on account of their religion and place of birth will be commenced, and the scenes which some years ago disgraced the country will be again revived with tenfold rigor and bitterness. After destroying the Union, and shattering the Constitution, Radicalism will seek a new field for the exercise of its bigotry and uncharitableness, and then every civil and political right now possessed by our adopted citizens will be taken away from them. Let the solemn warning be heeded, before it is too late!—*Age.*

GENERAL HOWARD'S annual report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau has just been sent in. He recommends its continuance. The negroes, who are thus avowed by high Radical authority not to be able to take care of themselves—the freedmen whom the Radicals have thus long kept up a special bureau to take care of—are the very same negroes whom the Radicals ask us, by the election of Grant, to endue with the power to control the affairs of the nation. Shall we give it to them?

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—The statement published in several eastern papers and dispatches from Washington and New York that Pendleton advised or desired a change of candidates on the Democratic ticket, or that he even wrote or telegraped on the subject, is authoritatively denied.

THE Meadville *Daily Republican*, a Grant and Colfax organ, says:

"To disfranchise our colored citizens and give the ballot to the ignorant Irish is a reproach to our civilization. The next battle we have in Pennsylvania must be to give the right of suffrage to the black man."

This is what it is coming to, and every man who votes for Grant and Colfax in November, votes to disfranchise white men and enfranchise negroes.

THE Democratic Mass Meeting at Westminster on Wednesday was a gratifying demonstration. The turn out was large, and an earnest spirit manifested.

OCTOBER elections were but a breeze. The Democratic tornado in November will uproot Radicalism to the last little scrub-oak left in the concern.

THE joke of the season—"General Grant to take the stump." Talk! Why, he hasn't learned how yet.

HEAR our glorious leader's voice! Seymour conducts the people to constitutional peace.

THERE is one thing we do like about Grant. He throws his whole mind into every speech he makes.

THE popular vote in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, at the recent elections, as compared with that of 1864, shows a Democratic gain of over seventy thousand. This is pretty well for a "dead" party.

THE Radicals are loud mouthed in their pretentious love for "Equal Rights." But according to their construction, this doctrine only applies to the negro.

THE attention of the Irish people is respectfully commended to this extract from the Chicago Post, a truly loyal paper: "The Irishman is a born savage, a brutal ruffian—the born criminal and pauper of the civilized world. To compare him with an intelligent Freedman is an insult to the latter."

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES

See fourth page.

Found.—A large brass Door Key found. Apply at the COMPILER office.

Not true.—The report of the death of Hon. Wilson Reilly, at Pittsburg, is contradicted.

Wood!—Wood!—We need wood, and ask those intending to pay their subscriptions in that article, to bring it soon. Printers *must* have warm rooms.

Meeting.—A meeting of the Bondholders of the Gettysburg Railroad will be held in the Arbitration Room of the Court-house at 2 o'clock to-day. A full attendance is asked.

Last Rally!—The Democrats of the Borough are requested to meet at the Globe Inn on MONDAY EVENING NEXT. Let there be a full turn out.

Damage Commissioners.—The Damage Commissioners will be here again on the 10th and 11th of November next, to receive additional claims. See advertisement in another column.

Claimants should attend to the preparation of their claims before the Commissioners come, and thus avoid the throng which characterized their first sitting.

Claims.—At the sitting of the Damage Commissioners here last week, 447 claims were presented, averaging about $600 each—a total of $268,200. The total amount presented up to this time in the various counties is about $1,100,000.

Robbed.—On Tuesday night the Store of Samuel Martin, in Fountaindale, was broken open and robbed of Dry Goods to the value of about $150. Suspicion attaches to a party of vagabonds who have been moving about the country, trading horses, encamping in woods, &c. Farmers and others would do well to keep a sharp lookout in these times.—*Star.*

Railroad Matters.—Granville S. Haines, John Welty, Isaac Motter, Joshua Biggs and P. P. Pendleton have been elected Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad Company for the next year.

Joshua Motter has been elected President of the Emmittsburg Railroad Company, and Edward McIntyre Secretary.

Property Sales.—David P. Beitler has purchased the Peter Orndorff farm, in Mountjoy township, for $2,750.

Peter Beitler has sold to Mrs. Uhler, of Louisville, Ky., two acres of land in Cumberland township, adjoining Abraham Trostle, Jacob Reily, and George Weikert, for $1,000 cash.

John W. Weigle has sold his Mill property, in Highland township, (182 acres,) with improvements, to Reuben *Drorbaugh, of Latimore township, for* $17,000 cash.

Col. F. B. Picking has sold his two-story brick house—known as the "Stevens property"—in East Berlin, to John Stitzell, of Huntington township, for $2,100 cash.

Jonas Wisler has sold his farm, near East Berlin, 60 acres, at $122.75 per acre, cash, to George Jacobs.

Emanuel Gable has sold his property, near East Berlin, 30 acres, for $3,350, cash, to Joseph Lens.

John Trimmer has sold his two-story brick house, in East Berlin, for $2,700, to Samuel Hollinger.

Improvements.—In the general desire to build, our citizens should not forget to take an occasional glance at their pavements. In our walks through town we frequently meet with sidewalks not the most substantial and regular, and that might be considerably improved. On a pleasant day, with an unclouded sky, they are not so dangerous and disagreeable, but on a wet day, when the "windows of heaven are opened," they involve persons passing over them in "a sea of troubles." We hope our enterprising citizens will direct their attention to this matter and institute a speedy remedy.

By the way—it affords us real gratification to observe the many improvements made and still making in all parts of the town. New houses in every direction, with preparations for more—more. Go ahead! Keep at it! It is a good work! It improves the town in size and appearance—increases the comforts of the people—and gives employment to large numbers of mechanics. A good thing all around.

Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, all employed at house-building, are busy. One firm, W. C. Stallsmith & Son, employ twenty carpenters, whilst all the rest have work for unusually large forces.

Meat Market.—Messrs. Nicholas and Simon Codori have fitted up, in excellent style, a commodious building, on York street, a few doors below the Globe Inn, for a Meat Market. They have been at considerable expense, but now that the job is done, they and all their customers have reason to be much pleased with it.

The convenience of the location, with the certainty of obtaining fresh meats every day, make "Codoris' Meat Market" an institution of much importance to the town; and the large custom it is already enjoying shows that it is well appreciated.

The Messrs. Codori are first-class butchers, and everything they offer is the best that can be had.

Brinkerhoff, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, has his shelves and counters piled with the best lot of Ready-made Clothing ever brought to Gettysburg. He has not only good goods, but plenty of them; not only plenty of them, but all cheap, very cheap. To be convinced, call and examine.

He has just been to the city, and finding the market well supplied, bought an unusually large lot, knowing that the people would flock in from all parts of the county when they once found out what inducements and bargains he could offer them. Now, he says, come and satisfy yourselves! 1t

Improvements.—John Reigle is erecting a comfortable two-story brick residence; and Theophilus Stumbaugh is building a large two-story carriage manufactory—in East Berlin.

Much has been sung of the "Maid with Golden Hair" No song, however, has yet been able to make that color a popular one for any considerable length of time. Light red, faded or sandy hair are equally under the ban of public opinion. We are happy to announce to our readers who desire to change those colors, that three applications of Bing's Vegetable Ambrosia will give them beautiful auburn tresses, possessing all that soft, lustrous appearance so desirable in this chief adornment of female beauty. Oct. 30, 4t

Now's the Time.—R. C. Cobean is now selling his Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for his Fall and Winter stock. Persons in want of any thing in this line should call. He also keeps a No. 1 article of Trunks, made expressly for his trade, Valises, Carpet and Oil Sacks, &c. The public will find at his establishment any thing they want in the gentleman's furnishing line. Give him a Call. Store on Chambersburg street, next door to Jacobs' Clothing emporium. Oct. 23 3t

Millinery.—Rosa Monfort, Hunterstown, informs her friends and the public that she has just returned from the city with a choice stock of Millinery goods, which she will sell at cost—continuing the millinery trade at the same time. 2t

We are assured that the firm of Eastman & Kendall, 65 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass., advertised in our columns, is trustworthy and reliable. For 10 cts. they send a patent pen fountain, and a check describing an article to be sold for $1 Their club system of selling goods is becoming quite popular, particularly with the ladies. It is worthy of a trial. 1t

Now Is The Time.—Housekeepers can economize by laying in their winter coal at once, as freights are now lower than they will be a month hence, and Coal will necessarily rise. Persons desiring to save money, will do well to call at once on Col. C. H. Buehler, who is prepared to furnish all kinds of Stove, Blacksmith and Lime-burner's Coal at lowest market prices. tf

The Attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in another part of this paper. This truly valuable Medicine is recommended by all who use it. Read the certificates. eow

My Wife's Choice, and the whole family prefer it. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. Oct. 2. 1m

Get your Photographs at Tipton & Myers', where you get them the cheapest and best. Tyson's old stand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is